THE DIFFICULT TASK UNDERTAKEN BY

THE FRENCH PARLIAMENT. Paris, December 17. When writing my letter on "Anarchy in Europe" (published in The Tribune of Depember 3) I could not foresee that a few days later would bring forth an attack on organized society which imperatively demands the atten-The explosion of a week ago in the Chamber of Deputies naturally echoes further than the more blowing up of a Czar. It es that the Anurchist mind is as little in ment with a Parliament elected by univeral suffrage and representing the sovereign people as with an absolute monarch who holds his

place by inheritance.

The war of Anarchists, as I explained, is against all government of every kind, against authority of the community over the indidual citizen. It is war to such a degree that h solitary Anarchist may take it on himself kill any citizen who is on the side of the esent law and order. He will even run the risk ices his own men to conquer the enemy. Yet it war is too absurdly one-sided, for the simple ably. First, it is in the necessity of acting der. Judge Lynch can be no real remedy for militant Anarchy. Secondly, action has to be taken in the midst of darkness and confusion,

The difficulty of repression by legal means condangerous lunacy to crime. As in cholera, cirica is undoubtedly due in large part to the fact that the mental, and not the social, conditions are less favorable to such outbreaks than in nce or Spain. This renders all the more ineresting the task which the French Parliament has set itself to prevent and repress the social ase of Anarchy by legislative measures.

These measures are proposed by a legislative dy which boasts of representing most nearly victory of the modern spirit over the old regime in the French Revolution, They deal such sacred rights of man as the liberty They leave untouched the antecedent -what is it that makes civilized society lable to the disease of Anarchy? And they leave o the secret diplomatic action of the executive power the international agreement which will be needed to make any legal repression at home

Emile Zola to recognize that such measures a. nsufficient. It is a great deal, under present circumstances, that the French State should talk of doing even so much. The four measures which were proposed by the Ministry two days fter the ex, wion are intended to supplement ffenses which may be committed by the press; the second deals with the manufacture and use explosives; and the third treats of associathe fourth strengthens the police power already n the hands of the government.

It would be well to study the details of these measures the text of which has already been published, according to the more philosophical rder of the bill proposed by the Spanish inister of Justice. This defines briefly: (1) That is punishable Anarchism, whether in its anifestations or in the means it uses; (2) hat penalties should be imposed for such ble offences; (3) what summary procere may be taken against Anarchists. These are evidently of as much practical anarchists in the main are only sheltered and clear order for ideas concerning the severe and the altogether peculiar danger of Italy. For the present purpose it is sufficient to apply the first question to these laws which have been voted by an unheard-of majority in the French

What is punishable Anarchism?

Evidently not the mere holding of opinions bitterly unfavorable to the present order of society. No modern State dreams of an inquisition into the interiors of men. Evidently, also, some exterior act that of its nature tends to trouble gravely the good order of the community, and is therefore a crime against the public punish such acts differs instructively in different legislations. In the old times (I believe even now in Austria), and also under a Socialist régime, the State would be considered a moral personality, with full right to punish all who attack it in its organized existence. This justifies the making a capital crime of treason. I think the main objection in the American mind to this view of the present case would be that it dignifee overmuch the attacks on society of a few eriminal cranks.

The French Government, for another reason, considers Anarchist offences simply as attacks on persons or property having a right to the protion of the State. This is in accordance with the theory, if not with the practice, of the children of the French Revolution, which professed secure the liberties of the individual and especially his freedom from State despotism. It rather disheartening that the legislation inst a social crime is likely to be weakened in practice, more even than in theory, by this sentimental respect for individual liberty on the part of men who have carried out ruthlessly the most absolute measures of State authority in regard to such social interests as religion, the hools, and the obligation of military bervice. The panic fear of Ararchist explosions is apparently not enough to warrant frank legislation against the electoral friends of Radicals and cialists. It was pitiable to hear the Minister of the Interior pleading on Monday that "the country would have difficulty in understanding why the Government did not take preventive asures against these malefactors of a new school (not for the present only, but for every ment)." In the old idea, the self-preservation of the State was thought sufficient to warrant effective measures at all times against malefactors of every school, new or old.

What are the manifestations of Aharchist sen-

ments which constitute a punishable crimagainst the public peace?

They are, according to the first part of the new French law, that which concerns the press: incitements, even not productive of effect, to the primes of murder, pillage, incendiarism, or to primes against the internal safety of the State; also the defence (or glorification) of such crimes, citement of soldiers to desertion or insubordina-tion. In all these cases the Government is to have the right to make preventive arrests and to destroy the writings which constitute the of-fence. I note only the additions to the common French law which have been made with a

sericans may be surprised to hear that all things were not comprised under existing From The London Globe.

To tell the whole truth, these offences During a stay in Tunis To tell the whole truth, these offences of are now penal have been a matter of vecturence in France up to the present.

Anarchist papers like the "Pere Pethare openly defended Ravachol, first, for have openly defended Ravachol, first, for truth of the mailting and Carthage, which archaeologists call the "Symbol of the Funic Trinity."

killing the hermit for whose murder he was finally guillotined (a frightened jury having let him off for bomb-placing), and then for robbing him. At public meetings of the "companions" the right of theft has been maintained as a protest against property, which Proudhon, the intel-lectual father of Anarchy, declared to be rob-

bery. The Commune, with its burning of museun.s and palaces, is glorified on yearly anniversaries. Ravachol, Léauthier, Pallas, the authors of the explosion in Barcelona, have all been eulogized as openly as the Chicago martyrs. At public new conscripts were encouraged to desert or show insubordination. Anarchist publications also exist for special distribution in barracks and

garrisons. Men like Professor Reclus have proclaimed (as they will certainly continue to do) the necessity of violence in upturning the present order of things. Even Professor Jaures, the new Socialist Deputy, has spoken publicly of violence as a part of the classic revolution sure to come when society shall be ripe for it. These men of science are not likely to be troubled by the new measkill any citizen who is on the side of the sent law and order. He will even run the risk destroying his companions along with the destroying his companions along with the argeols, just as a general in open war sacriss his own men to conquer the enemy. Yet it but a foolish compliment to Anarchists to but a foolish compliment to Anarchists at the community's hands are tied isly. First, it is in the necessity of acting the liby. First, it is in the necessity of acting the liby. First, it is in the necessity of acting the liby. First, it is in the necessity of acting the liby. First, it is in the necessity of acting that all the vitillance of private societies composition of an epidemic of declare themselves open, they do not even form associations which are been formed for the difficulty of the process of an epidemic of ideas which vary from the precisely in this, that the State is in presse of an epidemic of ideas which vary from manarchist attempts of England and Americans manarchist attempts of England and Americans manarchist attempts of England and Americans and Americans and objective and in the social, conditions the three the difficulties are obvious. Where is south that all the restauction of obscence books. The second portion of the law is plainer sall-how to brink it to any efficiency at all. The second portion of the law is plainer sall-how to brink it to any efficiency at all the second portion of the law is plainer sall-how to brink it to any efficiency at all the second portion of the law is plainer sall-how to brink it to any efficiency at all the second portion of the law is plainer sall-how to brink it to any efficiency at all the second portion of the law is plainer sall-how to brink it to any efficiency at all the second portion of the law is plainer sall-how to brink it to apply the law without violatinut begin and the proposition of the law is plainer sall-how to brink it to apply the law without violatinut begin and the proposition of the law is plainer sall-how to brink it to portion of the ures, which seem designed only for the crude in-

Jes' back befo' de cannon's roah
Wuz heard thro'out de lan'.
I means by dat, some time befo'
lee nigrah wuz free man.
I hain' gwine spick o' siav'ry, kase
It doan' har' on de case.
But I wuz happy in dem days—
Dat doan' come out o' place.

Along about de early spring.
When plantin' time had come;
When birds begin to chirp an' sing,
An' honey bees tu hum,
Marse Tom would beckon wid his han'
An' say, "Now, Lud, you keep
De chillun quiet, understan',
I'm gwine tu go tu sleep."

De couch wus near de winder whar'
De breeze cud tech his face.
An' when Marse Tom wux sleeping', dar
Wux quiet 'bout de place;
De little niggahs go 'way, down
De holler fur to play,
An' ef dey cum too close aroun'
You heah some o' dem say,
"Marse Tom's asleep."

When summer come, an' long in June,
When all de fields wuz green.
De dinner done, an' arfter roon,
Dey all know what dat mean;
Ole Miss she teck her work upstairs,
Miss Janie wid her go,
Marse Tom would drap de farmin' cares,
An' purty soon you'd know
Marse Tom's asleep.

l'ae acttin' here dis summer day,
De same place I wus bawn,
But forty years have alid away,
An' all de folks is gone.
Marse Paul was kill at Shiloh, an'
Miss Janie—I doan' know
Whar she is now—I unders'an'
She's married long ago;
Dat graveyard in de medder wide
Whar all de ivies creep,
It holds ole Miss, an' by her side—
Marse Tom's asleep.

THEY TATTOO IN PUNIC SYMBOLS

THE INTEREST TOO HIGH.

EXCESSIVE RATES CHARGED BY PAWN BROKERS.

TECTISSARY RUNDENS IMPOSED ON POOR PEO-PLE-NEED OF REFORM-EUROPEAN

SYSTEMS. as openly as the Chicago martyrs. At public banquets about the time of the late elections the army was stigmatized and patriotism declared to be a space of the capitalist. can of the existence of some law or custom in "effete Europe" which is better in its purpose and "effete Europe" which is better in its purpose and in its application than a law or custom of the same kind in America, you have already won half your case, and all that remains to bring about the desired change is the method of the successful reformer—organize, acitate. Take this matter of the pawnbroking business. At the present moment few subjects present themselves with more striking force and with more immediate interest to the mind of the average workingman than the way in which the persons engaged in that business grow rich in almost the same proportion as he grows poor. An unfortunate man who from one cause or another

may remember that the extenses on press, and that all the extiliance on press, and that all the villations of private societies on the private societies of the immane difficulty in applying this first part of the tow low. The problem is not, therefore, as the Socialists of the private societies of the private societies and private societies and problem is not, therefore, as the Socialists and the private societies and privat

"understanding" was inserted. The Necialists unsuccessfully tried to limit the law "to "any partens of the parameters to the parameters of the standard of the configuration to act, agreed in by two or more persons."

Secondly, that so indefinite a thing as an "understanding" might not be made a crime, an endeaver was made to have the word "conspiracy" inserted in its place. But this, as the presentation of the commission will said, implies a containing the parameters of the effects of the elactiable caranizations who are to the preparation of crimes not determine the respectation.

A HEAVY BATE OF INTEREST.

Level of the commission of the parameters and they will determine determine as the preparation of crimes not determine the preparation of crimes not determine the preparation of crimes not determine the configuration of the commission will read, implies a containing the parameters of the sum would be not their actual execution, which is left to the individual.

Professor Jaures, if I understand him rightly, contended that all this would make it so much the more necessary to determine the "intentions" of the preparatory act. This very less to concelle to the horizontal ing with the individuals who take part in the preparatory act. This very less to concelle to the horizontal part in this standard containing the part in All the preparation of the parameter of the parameters and they will be not substantiate to the preparation of crimes not determine as a contract of the preparation of crimes not determine the "intentions" of the preparatory act. This very less the preparatory act. This very less to concelle to the many which the preparatory act. This very less to concelle the thing with the individuals who take part in this preparation of the preparatory act. This very less to concelle the theorem which the preparatory act. This ver

agine.

Once in the crowded city of Prague,
A man stopped me begans for a meal.
A more of heart of the street something that I did not help he muttered something the street.

Something bit my soul—I turned my head:
Between a sould lifted high out of the crowd, and swing with the street of the city who is there to enforce the bishes of the city who stand outside, and in many cases limited, lipped some means of less than allow a the a rearing trade outside, lipped some sole, and in many cases limited, lipped some sole, and in many cases limited, lipped sole, and in many cases limited with the man of the class of the city, who is there to enforce the business to which the law refers. Not the police.

The of collar-batton lose is to joke in my case in the flow of the collar-batton lipped sole, lipped sole, lipped sole, and I per cent for the second at months. the same knows 18 per cent would be a big interest, but do you see how skilfully and at the same time how heartlessly the burden has been distributed. The man who wants a loan of more than fice is in the majority of cases a "crook," a spendthrift or a well-to-do person who finds himself suddenly pressed-and desires to tide over the difficulty temporarily at least. The crook, of course, deserves no consideration and he asks for none, for he will never care to release the article. You may have a strain of sentimental pity for the spendthrift. And as for the last-named individual, he will probably be well able to afford to pay all demands when the good times return. But take the case of a man or woman who wants a loan of, say, £5. The majority of those who offer piedges for loans do so for sums less than \$25, and are the ones who can least afford to pay the exorbitant interest demanded of them. They are the ones, too, whose visits to the pawnoffice are more likely to be for a worthy purpose.

Arel what have they to pay? Less than the others? Not at all. They have to pay almost double what the others are called upon to pay. They must yield up the enormous rate of 30 per cent interest, or at up the enormous rate of 30 per cent interest, or at the rate of 36 per cent interest for half a year. How are these places distributed throughout the dity? Eighty per cent of them are east of Broadway and south of One-hundred-and-twenty-fifth-st. Avenue A. Avenue B. Park Row, the Bowery, Canal, Broome, Grand and First, Second and Third aves, have a majority of them, and with the exception of the Simpsons, who are Englishmen and who have five places, and Henry McAlcenan, who is Irish and who has two places, you only run across such names as Hruckheimer, Goldschmidt, Freund, Fiatto, Frenkenstein, Mendelsohn, Levy, Rosenberg, Schlang, Rosenthal, Silberstein, Wolff, Peyser, Poz-

THOSE IN THE BUSINESS

You have often seen in the Bureau of Naturaliza-tion during the busy days preceding the election, when Tammany Hall was grinding out veters as

rapidly as a packing-house in Chicago would grind out sausage, persons answering to these names. They may not have been well versed in the Constitution or the Declaration of Independence, but they could tell soon where Albany was and where East Fourteenth-st. was, and how to reach City Hall by way of Chambers-st. And if they did not become Aldermen all or Assemblymen or Grand Sachems in the Wigwam, they managed to catch hold of "something equally good," and are to-day pocketing 30 per cent per annum interest on loans while the band plays "Yankee Doodle." Is it fair? If you so into the City Court, where civil cases for the recovery of sums up to \$2,000 are heard, you will sometimes hear the Judge ask the lawyer for the plaintiff when he has opened or after he has closed his case. "Have you computed the interest?" What does His Honor mean? Interest at the rate of 30 per cent? Interest at the rate even of 18 per cent? Nothing of the sort. His Honor means interest at the rate of 5 per cent per annum, for this is the amount which the law allows you to collect when you sue for money that is owing means interest at the rate of 6 per cent per annum, for this is the amount which the law allows you to collect when you sue for money that is owing you. Why should the law allow the pawnbroker me times that amount? He cannot, of course, ensure times that amount? He cannot, of the sand times that amount? He cannot, of the sand times that amount? He cannot, of the sand times times that amount? He cannot, of the sand times times that amount? He cannot, of the sand times times that amount amount times times times that amount amount times times times times that amount amount times tim

IMPROVEMENTS IN EUROPE.

Now take a brief survey of the business as it is

archist meetings without proveness, its only form the sum of the steady particles and the sum of the steady particles are sum of the particles are sum of the

hove."
"Perhaps you don't use a collar button?"
"I always use one."
"And you never lose it?"
"Never."
"I'm may I ask what your occupation is?"
"I'm the jokes for comic papers," answered the weary-eyed man. And the silence grew dense enough to cut into slabs.

"Twite jokes for comic papers," answered the wary-yeed man. And the silence grew dense chough to cut into slabs.

METEORITES IN IOWA.

Prom The lows State Register. (1)

Two remarkable meteorites have fallen in lows within the last twenty years. February 12, 1855, and exceedingly brilliant meteor, in the form of an elong at least so make the silence of this gated horseshoe, was seen throughout a region on the state miles in was a lit is described as "without a tail, but having a flowing lacket of flame. Detonations were heard so violent as to shake the carth and to jar the windows like the shock of an earthquake," as it fell about 10.30 p. m. a few niles east of Marengo, lowa. The ground, for the space of some seven miles in with fragments of this meteor, varying in weight from a few ounces to seventy-four pounds.

On May 19, 1875, a large and extraordinary luminous meteor exploided with terrific noise, followed at slight intervals with less violent detonations and sirvick the earth in the edge of a ravine ness Eatherville, Emmet County, fown, with the state in the edge of a ravine ness Eatherville, Emmet County, fown, with the state in the edge of a ravine ness Eatherville, Emmet County, fown, or two miles other city and the state of the state United to Minnesota. The cound, one of which weighed 170 pounds, and another thirty-two pounds. The principal mass weighed 64 pounds. All the discovered parts aggregated about 640 pounds. The one of 170 pounds is now in the cabinet of the state United to Minnesota. The county of the state United to Minnesota the county of the state United to Minnesota. The county of the

THE WIND.

Martha T. Tyler, in Lippincott's Magazine. Rea sands that ile Lonely and bare begeath the wintry sky, What mighty symphony, what vast emotion, Sweeps o'er thee from the ocean?

Ne'er have I known.

Not when the blue-eyed Spring
Ily stillest mountain pools was wandering.

When palest lilles on the steeps were blown,
And the dim wood with madrigals resounded,
A rapture so unbounded!

The rain clouds gather darkly in the west
Till all the world is robed in sombre gray;
The swift gull wheels above her rocky nest;
The breakers moan alway;
But through the rising storm my heart rejoices,
Moved by the wild-wind voices!

PARSON TOM.

HOW A SNOW-SLIDE IN THE SAN JUAN

Thus he came to the mining camp lying in a pretty basin under the shadow of eld King Subdomon, one of the grandest mountains of Sutherm Colorado.

Nine-tenths of the population had departed before the first storm had come, as was the custom in new camps in the early days before the railinoids had broadened the trails and opened the passes through the Rocky Mountains. Only about one hundred men and women remained in camp that winter, and they had little else to do than amuse themselves. They were law-abiding, and had little use for peace officers. So the town and county officials took their usual vacation with others who did not feel like facing the rigid winter which was predicted.

Saddle-Hoss Pete d.d not go out with the majority. In fact, Pete seldom acted with the majority. In fact, Pete seldom acted with the majority. He usually formed a minority—of one. But he was not disappointed at their leaving him He thought he would be able to stand it for one season. But Paymaster Bill and Big Frank, who seemed to be looked upon as guardians of the affairs of the camp, plainly told him that he must get out—that the penalty of his return would be sudden death. So Saddle-Hoss Pete departed before the second storm had comewhither nobody knew.

Parson Tom had come to the camp in the previous spring, and had made a good impression remaining population knew little of him, and did not care whether he remained or not. None of them were church-going people. But as the parson said he had no idea of preaching, nobody objected to his staying in camp. He gave as a reason for staying that in case of death his services would be needed. Beyond that he would not intrude his offices.

The extreme length of the winter had led Paymaster Bill to inquire Into the parson's finances, and learning that there was a probability of his running short before his parishioners should return. Bill proposed to the men in the camp that purse appearance be raised.

His suggestion was acted upon, and Paymaster Bill himself presented the hatful of money

to the worn to his trains, which held his treasure, is been worn to his trains, which held his treasure, is been at the Bittle heard of self and silver which these rought men of the mountains had so kindly denated.

It was not forme, he had hidden it from himself and for the children of the history place. But no, and the first his good forme, he had hidden it from himself and for the children of the himself and the himself and the himself and the first himself and the first himself and him would be guilty of robberty. And yet the money was gone. The long hinden him he had been so kind him would be guilty of robberty. And yet the money was gone thread he found behind the trains.

The parson was trailed. He could not believe that any side in an worked in siden thread he found behind the trains.

The mountains her Paymaster Bill on the following morning her paymaster. Bill on the following morning he mentioned his loss. Bill was atold about the camp was mean enough to steal, "at yet yet of the loss of Parson Ton's money was gone and morning her paymaster by the more irreverent smiled and sould then the more irreverent smiled and sould then up all right in time.

On Sunkay the sun sheen out begint and clear, and pld King Solomon was as glorious a sight as one might wish to see. His behind manifest of the store of the paymast in the carried what he had been prompted glory could as one might wish to see. His behind a manifest him to have the sould that the more dulity concerning the bost of his more. It is behind an analysis of the paymast in the prompted prompted to be payman and the payman and pld King Solomon was as glorious a sight as one might wish to see. His behind an analysis of the payman and pld King Solomon was a glorious a light with the sense of his words and pld King Solomon was a glorious a light with the sense had entirely dispensed in the payman and pld King Solomon was a glorious and the mountains. The rought of the might have been how here the prompted plant to a proceed that a fund his rought plan

But it was impossible to recall it, though knew he had heard it and remarked its per tone. And there he sat through the long, night, hoping against hope.

It was broad noonday when he aweke, structure by the dying embers on the hearth. The shone brighter than it had shone for wealits hot rays melted the snow on the roofs of the houses, and the day was like a day in spring But it brought no joy to the heart of Parson Tom.

Tom.

The habitues of Big Frank's saloon had hardly settled themselves down to the pleasures or pastimes of the day—their morning hour being the noon-time—when they were startled by the ghost-like appearance of Parsen Tom. In a trembling voice, he told his story.

"He plays it well," sneered Big Frank; "that's a purty good make-up ye've got on yer face. Ye'd ought ter be a performer. There'll be a chance fer ye when the variety show opens up in ther spring."

ther spring."
This speech was greeted with laughter by the crowd, and the poer parson was dumb-but not deaf-with mortification. How could be face these men who disbelieved his very first utterance? He turned to go.
"Hold on ther!" cried Paymaster Bill; "this is

"Hold on ther!" cried Paymaster Bill, 'this is twicet yer say yer bin robbed in this camp. Both times it was our money as ye was robbed of—money at we give ye. Now ye've got ter prove it; fer we don't 'low no man't' accuse none o' us o' robbin' him the second time 'thout he produces ther proof."

"Ther proof's w'at we wants!" shouted the grown."

none o' us o' robbin' him the secend time 'thoughe produces ther proof."

"Ther proof's w'at we wants!" shouted the crowd.

Parson Tom moof as still as death. He could not speak.

"An' ther's another thing ye've got ter prove," continued Bill, as he saw the parson would not redly, "ye've got ter prove thet ye didn't robsome other parties besides yerself. More'n one cabin was burglarized last night; an' ef ye ain't ther burglar, then—profe it."

But Parson Tom could utter no sound, save a groan of anguish. Could he but recall that voke! But, no! His memory failed.

There he stood as dumb as though he had been born without speech, while Paymaster Bill demanded that he prove his innocence, and the crowd, led on by Big Frank, snecred at and reviled the accused.

During this trying ordeal for the parson, three men, selected by Big Frank, had gone to the parson's cabin, and thete, upon the floor, had found a nugget of gold beloming to Big Frank. This they brought and flouted in the face of the trembling victim. Well he knew how it had come there, but it was idle to assert or protest. His words—if, he could have spoken—would have been, to these infuriated men, like the screech of a wild wird borne on the wind in a howling storm.

"Ye hev no proof o' yer innicence," said Paymaster Bill, hotly, "an' we hev this proof o' yer guilt. W'at d'ye say now"

Parson Tom saw that all hope was list, but with dying hope his speech returned, and he said with evident effort:

"Gentlemen, I see he hope of establishing my innocence; but still maintain it. That nugget of gold must have been deepped by the robber in our struggle in the cabin. If I could recall the voice I should forvince yout It was none of you who did the deed, but one who has once lived here among you, though I can not tell his name. He cannot live far away—perhaps at one of the Idle mines or in some deserted tunnel. He went toward the guilt for had he come this way he would have had to cross my body, as I lay there in the snow. That is all I have to say. Do with me as

guilt. The crowd grew angeler as the minutes passed.

"The parson has hed," coolly remarked Bit Frank, whose faith in the prescher sort has never been strong.

"He's an ungrateful robber," Paymaster Bill

"He's an ungrateful robber." Paymaster Bill added.

"Hang him" ye'led a man in the crowd.

The excitement increased like the roar of the wind through the guiches in the coming of a storm. A minute more and the infurlated mobwho, in the absence of a court, had tried, convicted and sentenced the accused was eager to execute the scateme of death.

Like wild men they flew to the upper end of the camp, dragging the parson with them Convinced of his guilt, and myldened by thoughts of his ingratitude, no hand could stay them.

Quickly the preparations for the execution were made. Two barrels, each of which supported an end of a bread plank, placed under the stead limb of a great trea, formed the scaffold. One end of the type was fustoned to the limb, the other formed into a noise and placed over the head and around the neck of the trembling parson.

head and around the neck of the tremming parson.

"Aire ye ready" cried the leader of the mob to the two men who were stationed at the ends of the plank ready to life it out from under the feet of the I oncel man.

"Give him one more thance to tell who robbed him," demanded Payma ster Bill.

Standing there upon that plank, with the deathrope around his beek, Parson Tem's memory returned. The univ face of his assailant, which he could not see the right before in the darkness, was now plainly visible, and the crouded form of the robber appeared as plain as on the day he had sneaked out of camp at the command of these appeared.

these same "igh.

The crowd waited almost breathlessly,
"Quick" shouted Big Frank, who was leader,
"Saddle-Horse-Pete" almost shouted the







